THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1831. NO. 27.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation, and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visitors, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - 40
French, - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 20th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10. A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1830—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET. The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 15—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 15

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to 2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00 to 3 25
do	do	do	2 50 to 2 75
do	do	do	2 00 to 2 25
PRINTING	do, Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20 to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 19.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps; he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD.
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 24, 1831—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates.

GEORGE A COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.
Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE.—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

AUCTION.

Building Lots for Sale at Auction.

ON Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold, on the premises, two valuable Lots of Ground, belonging to the Western University, situated at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets. Also, at the same time and place, will be let, on Perpetual Lease, one Lot, adjoining the above, and three others at the corner of Second street and Cherry alley. Terms will be made known at the time of sale: and a plan of the whole can be seen at the City Auction Room.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1831.—ts

ROXABELL—By Mrs. Sherwood, Author of "Lady of the Manor" "Little Henry and his bearer," &c. &c.: in three volumes. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Dec. 16. No. 51 Market street.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker,* No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

THE BRAVO—By the Author of the Spy, Pilot, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.,
December 16—2t 73 Wood street.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

ORANGES.

16 BARRELS Fresh Oranges of good quality, which are expected to arrive from the eastward, on Saturday, the 10th inst., will be sold low to close a consignment.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Dec. 6—3t. No. 38 Water street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from my residence in Irwin street, about two weeks since, A BLACK COW, with short bowed horns. She had, when she went away, a piece of rope around her head; she has a long tail, the middle of which is white. She has white on her hips, is about seven years old, is heavy with calf, and the hair curls up between her horns. Any person returning her to me, or leaving information at this office where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

CARR M'ELROY.
December 9, 1831.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL.
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

FOR sale at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings—Down Tippets, for the Throat; White Rabbit Skins; Swan Skins; Buckskin Vests; Ladies' Albums; Playing Cards; Engravings; Prints; Sealing Wax; Writing Paper; Quills; Visiting Cards—all of which will be sold very cheap. December 16.

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.
N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.
Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of General James Murry, in Murrysville, on the 1st Monday of January next, for three Managers to conduct the business of the company for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL JACK, *Treasurer.*
December 9, 1831.—3t*

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

CONCLUDED.

From the foregoing exposition of the course of legislation that obtained from 1826, until the close of the year 1829, it will be seen that extensive sections of canal and railroad formation were authorised to be put under contract during that period, and that large appropriations were necessarily called for from year to year to carry those contracts into execution; that during and until the close of the administration of my predecessor, 420 miles of canal, according to the reports of the board of canal commissioners, but actually amounting to 422½ miles, and 40½ miles of railroad formation had been put under contract, which have required, as will be shown hereafter, and still require the disbursement of nearly the whole amount of the large sums of money that have hitherto been borrowed from year to year for internal improvement purposes, but so partial were the majority of the people to their favorite project of the internal improvement of the state, that it was not until the unpropitious and unfavorable course of things which occurred in the summer of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, when the credit of the commonwealth became depressed, and the confidence of capitalists and of moneyed institutions had been shaken in regard to the sufficiency and ability of the fund pledged for the payment of interest, when permanent loans could not be obtained, and money could with difficulty be borrowed on temporary loan to answer the pressing emergencies of the State, and when the late executive was reduced to the necessity of requiring a special session of the legislature, to relieve the commonwealth from the embarrassments which were pressing upon iton every side, that any uneasiness or alarm was discoverable on their part; nor had any opposition to a progressive system of improvement until then manifested itself by petition, or in any shape other than by the negative votes of members of the legislature constituting the minority in either House. It was this unpropitious state of the commonwealth's affairs that induced the message of the 14th day of January, 1830, to the two Houses, exhibiting the state of indebtedness of the commonwealth, and pressing upon them the urgent necessity of providing a fund for the payment of interest which should be both ample and permanent. This measure was again earnestly pressed in the last annual message to the legislature, and in that accompanying the return of the bill of the 21st March last entitled "an act, to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads," to the House of Representatives. Whatever may have been the effect of these several messages, one thing is certain, that in a very short time after the first of them had been read in the two houses, capitalists and moneyed institutions vied with each other as to which of them should obtain the State loans, high premiums were offered and obtained, under the conviction and the entire confidence that an adequate fund for the punctual semi-annual payment of the interest would be established, the commonwealth has ever since been enabled to borrow all such sums as her exigencies from time to time required, upon terms highly advantageous to *her financial operations*, and flattering to the state of her credit, and the sum of $386,989 71, has since been paid into the Treasury in the shape of premiums upon loans. To this prosperous condition, in which the credit of the state has been placed, is to be ascribed the delay for the necessity of calling upon the people for their contributions to supply the interest fund, the premiums paid upon loans having, until the last semi-annual payment of interest which became due on the first of August last, so far aided in replenishing that fund as to enable it to meet the entire payment of the interest as it became due. On the day last mentioned, however, a deficiency in that fund amounting to the sum of $26 276 10 occurred for which sum it became necessary to resort to the general appropriations for the construction of canals and railroads as authorised by the act of the thirtieth of March last. As however this mode of supplying the interest fund by premiums to be paid upon loans cannot be expected to continue, and would under any circumstances, be too capricious and unsafe to be relied upon; and as there is a reason to believe, that increasing deficiencies will occur, in the interest fund, for a time, until the tolls arising from the public works shall be sufficient to supply them (for information to which the general assembly is referred to the report of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund,) it will become necessary to supply those deficiencies by a resort to the revenues authorised to be collected by the several acts of assembly, entitled an act assessing a tax on personal property; to be collected with the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth, and "an act to increase the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth," passed respectively the 25th day of March last.

No honest citizen of Pennsylvania can desire a recurrence of the difficulties and embarrassments, which pervaded the financial transactions of the state in 1829, especially those which pertained to its works of internal improvement; and I trust that none will repine at the payment of a sum so small as that which the acts referred to will require of him, when he must feel assured, that what he pays is to aid in promoting the public welfare, to advance the prosperity and happiness of the people, "maintain the character and standing of the State in which he lives, and to preserve her strength and resources," and when he is assured, that no other exaction will be required of him in reference to the objects which now create the necessity for the demand; nor will those now demanded of him be required for a longer period than the five years to which the several acts referred to have limited them. Every other state engaged in the improvement of its internal condition, has, it is believed, resorted to taxation for the payment of the interest upon its loans; the State of New York, to a heavy tax upon the salt manufactured within the state and even the comparatively young state of Ohio, which but the other day was a howling wilderness, but which is acquiring immortal honor, in consequence of the splendid and magnificent works of internal improvement now constructing in it, whose citizens are laboring under all the disadvantages attendant upon an almost entire absence of the circulating medium, all the other difficulties and privations incident to a new country, from the very commencement of its public works, resorted to taxation to meet the interest upon loans for their construction. I have every confidence in my fellow citizens, that as soon as they shall be convinced of the necessity of the measure, and knowing as I do, the jealousy with which they watch over and guard their individual credit, and that which their patriotism would inspire them in regard to the integrity and safety of that of the state, their objections to making a small contribution annually, for a short period, towards an object which has progressed too far to be abandoned, which has cost too many millions to be now arrested in its successful career, and suffered to go to ruin, and which promises too much future usefulness in elevating the character of the State, developing its resources, and increasing the prosperity, and adding to the wealth and happiness of its people, to be suffered to languish for the want of means so inconsiderable as those required by the revenue bills, to which I have referred, must entirely cease. The responsibility incurred in recommending such a measure is felt in all its force; the necessity of the measure to sustain the credit of the State, will, it is believed, insure its justification; but should it be otherwise, I have only to say that *the man who would prefer an ephemeral popularity to the solid interests of his country, is unworthy of public confidence*, and his claims to public favor are certainly not to be envied.

By an act of assembly, entitled "An act to authorise a loan to defray the expenses of the Pennsylvania canal and rail road, and continue for a further time, "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of Pennsylvania," passed the 13th of March, 1830, that institution was required to lend, and the Governor was authorised to borrow on the credit of the commonwealth, a sum or sums of money, in the whole not exceeding $4,000,000 at a premium of five and a half per cent., to be paid into the State treasury, in instalments as mentioned in the act, and bearing an interest of five per cent., per annum, to be applied to canal and rail road purposes; and by the same act the bank of Pennsylvania is required to loan the commonwealth $1,000,000 annually, for the term of three years from and after the first day of January, 1831, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, provided that the same shall be required by law during any one of the three years mentioned in the act. And by another act, passed on the 27th of March, in the same year, entitled "an act making further appropriations for canals and rail roads," the board of canal commissioners was directed to cause so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of the canals and rail roads as could be done, to be completed within that year, and they were enjoined in no way to enter into new contracts for the extension of any line of canal or rail road, except for the erection of a dam at or near Johnstown, and the construction of a canal and necessary works from thence to section number fifty-seven, on the Ligonier line, for the purpose of introducing the water into the Ligonier line of the western division of the canal. Several surveys were directed by this act, and the sum of $3,459,532, was appropriated to be applied to aid in the payment of the temporary loans theretofore made, and to canal and rail road purposes, and to be paid out of the loans of that year. In pursuance of this act three and a half miles of canal, below Johnstown, on the western division, were put under contract, and the sum of $3,137,844 08, was disbursed in pursuance of the directions of the last mentioned act.

It may be proper here to remark, that the amount actually paid to the board of canal commissioners, up to the 21st of December, 1830, the date of their last report, was $10,246,566 46. Of this sum, $64,255 was disbursed in building a dam across the Conemaugh, and constructing three miles and a half of canal for introducing the water into the Ligonier line in the neighborhood of Johnstown, and $10,182,311 46 were disbursed in satisfaction of contracts entered into in the years 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829.

The last act of legislation that took place in relation to this all important subject, was the act of the last session, entitled "an act to continue the improvement of the State by canals and rail roads," passed the twenty-first day of March last, requiring the canal commissioners to complete, as soon as practicable, the whole of the rail road between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna, beginning at the intersection of Vine and Broad streets, in the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending to the end of the canal basin at Columbia, in the county of Lancaster," towards the completion of which, during the present year, the sum of $600,000 was specifically appropriated. They were also directed forthwith to complete the projected canal between the western termination of the rail road at Columbia, and the best point of junction with the Pennsylvania canal at Middletown, in the county of Dauphin, including an aqueduct over the river Swatara, and cut let locks to the river at Columbia, for the expenses and costs of which several works, the sum of $116,170, was specifically appropriated. They were also directed to commence forthwith, and prosecute without delay, a rail road over and across the Allegheny mountain, from the basin at Hollidaysburgh, in the county of Huntingdon, to Johnstown, in the county of Cambria. Also to commence and prosecute without delay, the extension of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal from the town of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, to the basin at Hollidaysburgh, in the same county, either by canal or slack water navigation towards the expenditures of which rail road and canal or slack water navigation, during the present year, the sum $700,000, was specifically appropriated. They were also required to extend, without delay, by canal and slack water navigation, the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the Muncy dam in the county of Lycoming, to the month of the Bald Eagle creek, in the same county, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, $200,000 were specifically appropriated. Also, a water communication between the town of Lewisburgh, in Union county, and the nearest and best point on the west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, for which the sum of $25,000 was specifically appropriated. Also, the north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the pool of the Nanticoke dam, in the county of Luzerne, by canal or slack water navigation, not to exceed fifteen miles in the same county, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum of $100,000 was specifically appropriated. They were also directed to make a canal or slack water navigation from the Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek feeder; towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum of $60,000 was specifically appropriated. Also, to make a canal or slack water navigation, from the Ohio river, at the mouth of Big Beaver creek, up that creek to the town of New Castle, towards the expenses whereof, during the present year, the sum of $100,000 was specifically appropriated. All of which several specific appropriations were directed to be paid out of the loans directed by said act to be made. And the Governor was authorized to borrow, on the credit of the commonwealth, the sum of $2,483,161 88, to be applied to the several objects enumerated in said act. In pursuance of the directions of the act just recited, the board of canal commissioners have put under contract the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, in length eighty-one miles and a half, the whole cost of which, including steam engines, and necessary works, is estimated at a sum of $2,297,120 21. The Allegheny portage railroad, the whole length of which, from the lower end of the basin at Johnstown, to the lower end of the basin at Hollidaysburgh, is thirty-six miles two hundred and twenty-one perches, and the estimated cost thereof, including steam engines and all necessary works, is $1,271,718 18. The north branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from the foot of the Nanticoke dam, a distance of 16 miles 316 perches, exclusive of the feeder, 3 miles 305 perches slack water, and 13 miles 11 perches of canal, the estimated cost whereof is $222,594 56. The Lycoming line or west branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, from Muncy dam to the mouth of the Bald Eagle, consisting of 31 miles 12 perches of canal, 10 miles and 56 perches slack water, together 41 miles 68 perches, the estimated cost of which, is $5,587 54. The Lewisburg cross cut, 200 perches in length, and to cost $22,000. The Frankstown line, consisting of 22 miles 156 perches of canal, and 15 miles 266 perches towing path or slack water, making together 38 miles 102 perches in length, the whole cost of which is estimated at the sum of $698,181 56. The Beaver division, extending from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek to the town of New Castle, consisting of 16 miles 224 perches of slack water, and 8 miles 16 perches of canal, making together 24 miles 240 perches in length, and estimated to cost $335,317 82. The Eastern division, consisting of 8 miles 227 perches, between Middletown and Columbia, and cut let locks at Columbia, the estimated cost of which is $133,804 52; and the French creek division from the Allegheny river, at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek feeder, consisting of 17 miles 36 perches of slack water navigation, and 5 miles 52 perches of canal; in the aggregate 22 miles 88 perches, the estimated cost whereof is $270,681 32. The whole extent of new works partially put under contract under the last mentioned act is in the aggregate about 267 miles, which added to 426 miles of canal already finished, will, when the whole shall be completed, form an extent of improvement by canals and railroads of 693 miles.

The whole estimated cost of the works contracted for in virtue of the provisions of the act last mentioned, is $5,750,005 71. For the details in reference to how far the funds arising from the loan negotiated under the act of 21st March last, will be available, and what sum will be required to be borrowed for the further prosecution of the several works to completion, I beg leave to refer the General Assembly to the report of the board of canal commissioners.

Of the works recently put under contract and which have just been enumerated, the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, the Allegheny and Portage Railroad, and the Frankstown or Juniata line of Canal and slackwater navigation are important connecting links of the line of improvements between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, without which the several detached lines or divisions which they are intended to connect, would remain comparatively unproductive, but when connected, will not fail to become highly useful and eminently productive. The works contracted for on the North and West branch divisions on the Susquehanna are extensions into the coal regions of these several districts which will, it is expected, add largely to the active business of those several lines of canal, give vigor and energy to the industry of those sections of the state, and by affording the means of conveying a valuable and now almost indispensable mineral to market, will greatly increase the comforts of the citizens of this and of other states and render the main branches of which they are extensions highly useful and profitable. The improvement from the Allegheny river at the mouth of French creek, and up that creek to the French creek feeder; as also that from the Ohio river at the mouth of the Big Beaver creek, and up that creek to the town of New Castle, will afford great accommodations to a large and fertile district of country, and by opening safe communications by water to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, will stimulate the further enterprise of its many enterprising citizens, and facilitate the conveyance of their numerous, diversified and valuable productons to the several markets to which those magnificent rivers lead. I would beg leave here to suggest the propriety of making an appropriation at this session, sufficient to connect the French creek feeder with the French creek and the Conneaut lake according to the original designs, as without such connection it must always remain a most useless and unproductive work, but if so connected, it may become useful and conduce greatly to increase the business upon the French creek improvement, and to render that a productive and profitable navigation. It is anxiously hoped that the means for finishing the several works now under contract and in active progress will be liberally furnished, and that nothing will be omitted that may have a tendency to facilitate their completion, and to render them productive, in order that the state may soon realise the abundant harvest from them which their extent and the magnificent scale on which they are constructed give so much reason to anticipate. The whole amount of money, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, up to the 23d of November, was 12,344,488 dollars and 62 cents, of this sum, 2,092,702 dollars 37 cents, has been received by him, since the date of the last report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, out of which the sum of 1,261,266 dollars 7 cents, was paid out for repairs and damages connected with and on account of the contracts entered into prior to the year 1830, in which year but 3½ miles of canal was authorised to be constructed. This sum of 12,334,488 dollars 62 cents, with the additions that will be required to finish the several works may seem large to most of my fellow-citizens, and to constitute a debt that neither we nor our posterity will be able to discharge. I am not one of those who believe a public debt to be a public blessing, nor would I willingly lend my aid as a public functionary to involve the commonwealth in a visionary scheme of imaginary improvement, the success or practicability of which would be entirely of doubtful experiment, and the utility or public advantage of which would be altogether problematical or uncertain.—Neither of these is in my opinion the case with the plan of improvements now prosecuting in this state; but if it were otherwise, there has been no period within the last two years when the progress of the system could have been arrested without producing consequences not only involving inextricable ruin and destruction of individual contractors, and others largely engaged in the construction of the works, but the state itself in difficulties of the most disastrous character, from which it could not have been extricated without incurring the imputation of pursuing a vacillating course of policy, and of a want of good faith in its transactions with individuals; besides being justly chargeable with a want of that bold and magnanimous spirit of enterprise which her abundant resources and the wealth and prosperity she enjoys in such profusion would justly entitle her to entertain and to indulge; the loss of from ten to twelve millions of dollars, and the abandonment to ruin and entire destruction of works, which when finished, would be considered proud monuments of Pennsylvania's wisdom and greatness, but if abandoned, must and inevitably would be considered the degrading monuments of her imbecility and folly, would, I should suppose, satisfy the most sceptical of the consummate disgrace and ignominy to which such a course of policy must necessarily have subjected her, besides without in that case possessing a single work of valuable improvement within the State, her debt, with all the interest accumulating thereon, would, without any aid to be derived from any other source, be drawn from the pockets of the people by a heavy and burdensome taxation. If we may judge from the operations of the New York Canals, which in that great state have in the course of a few years, caused cities to spring up in the midst of a howling wilderness, and the wilderness itself to be converted into fruitful fields and to become the resort of the industrious and enterprising from all sections of the country, and which from their almost incredible productiveness leave no room for doubt that in the course of a very few years they will not only pour into the Treasury of the State the millions which their construction cost, but will produce a revenue thereafter permanent and ample for all the purposes to which the State may desire to apply it; we can scarcely permit ourselves to entertain a doubt that a similar state of prosperity and success awaits us and will in a short time manifest itself in the operations upon our own public work; our means of giving full employment to our canals and railroads, when they shall have been finished, being at least equal to, if not greater than those of the State of New York. The abundance of our Coal and Iron, of the former of which they possess none, and of the latter comparatively but small quantities, will give our works advantages in reference to their active business which theirs do not possess; in all other respects too the quantity of our agricultural and other productions which will require transportation to market, and will seek that by the canals and railroads, will be at least equal to theirs. May we not then indulge the very reasonable hope, that, if their public works will in a few years pay for themselves by the revenues they produce, ours will do so likewise if we will only exercise sufficient patience to see them finished and placed in a condition to accomplish so desirable, but at the same time so certain a result.

Owing to the unusually protracted rainy season and the continual state of humidity and moisture produced in consequence of it, the public works, which had been finished in the fall of the last, and early in the spring of the present year, were not productive as had been anticipated. The works being new, the frequent heavy rains affected the banks of the canals which had not become sufficiently settled and firm, and produced repeated breaches, in consequence of which the navigation was often interrupted and rendered precarious and unsafe in regard to the delays which were necessarily by that means occasioned, which begat a want of confidence in the security against the hindrance and want of expedition to which the transportation of produce to market or for return lading upon the canals, would thus necessarily be exposed.

The heavy freshets too which swelled the Conemaugh and Kiskeminitas rivers to an extraordinary height, caused great injury and destruction to the public works along the western division of the canal, and the dam at Leechburgh, or a large proportion of it having been carried off, it became necessary to construct a new one; this work being an extensive one, required considerable time for its accomplishment, and caused operations on that division of the canal to be protracted from early in the month of July, until the present time, but it is rapidly approaching a state when the water will again be introduced, and the navigation restored to its former prosperous and useful condition. The several divisions of the Pennsylvania canal which have recently been in a condition for safe and active navigation, and which give great promise of realising all the solid advantages, and fulfilling the high expectations in future, which the friends of the system have not ceased to anticipate from them, are the eastern division from Middletown to Duncan's Island, 24 miles in length, part of the Susquehanna division from the outlock at Duncan's Island to the commencement of the Juniata division, one mile and fifty-eight hundredths long: the Juniata division extending from Duncan's Island to section No. 184, a quarter of a mile above the town of Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, being 89 5-100 miles in length.—The Susquehanna division extending also from Duncan's Island to the south end of the towing path bridge at Northumberland, being 39 miles in length, including one 58-100 mile above mentioned; the North Branch division extending from its intersection with the West Branch, in the basin at the town of Northumberland, to the feeder dam at Nanticoke falls, being 85½ miles in length, and the western division above mentioned, extending from Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, to the out-let lock into the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, being in length 104 miles, and 33-100 of a mile, to which may be added the Delaware division from Bristol to Easton, being in length 59¾ miles, and into which, throughout its whole length, it is understood, the water has been very recently admitted.

The amount of tolls received upon the several divisions of the canal (owing to the causes I have mentioned, up to the 31st October last, was $38,241 20. It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury from that source, will in the whole of the next season amount to the sum of $150,000.

For the state of the public works now under contract, and the time of their probable completion you are respectfully referred to the report of the canal commissioners which will contain, in detail, all the necessary information in reference to the various subjects connected with the internal improvement of the State.

It is a fact that redounds greatly to the honor of the State, and the recollection of it must always be gratifying to its citizens, that Pennsylvania was the first State in the Union to commence and prosecute with success the improvement of her internal condition. The first turnpike road ever constructed in the United States is indebted for its commencement and completion to the State of Pennsylvania, and although avarice and prejudice had well nigh demolished that proud monument the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, reared by the spirit of improvement that manifested itself at so early a period, by a fierce and violent opposition to it in all its stages; still perseverance overcame opposition; the highly useful and valuable enterprise was eventually completed, and the distance between Philadelphia and Lancaster, which before its construction required nearly as much time to travel it as now occupies the mail stage to perform the journey between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, is now traveled in less than a single day. The success of this substantial and highly useful memorial of the determined perseverance of its projectors caused the spirit of improvement to spread through every portion of the State, and although the spirit of opposition continued, those of improvement and of patriotism triumphed, and we have now within this happy commonwealth, more than 2,500 miles of turnpike roads, and notwithstanding the uniform opposition that has always manifested itself against every attempt to enter upon a new project of improvement, Pennsylvania has now within her limits, internal improvements, consisting of turnpike roads, canals, railways and bridges, all of them constructed since the year 1791, for which there has been disbursed from the public treasury of the State, and by corporations, a sum exceeding $37,000,000; and yet, after these large disbursements, Pennsylvania has not been impoverished, nor is she less prosperous now than she was before these improvements were constructed, and the disbursements made: on the contrary, her prosperity has been greatly enlarged, and the wealth, the comforts and the happiness of her people has been most astonishingly increased. What would have been the condition of Pennsylvania, if her turnpike roads had not been constructed, and her bridges had not been built? In that case, instead of possessing an extensive territory of fertile and luxuriant soil, eminently improved, studded with numerous splendid and highly cultivated farms, embellished with beautiful and substantial dwelling houses and barns, and exhibiting one continued scene of abundance, wealth, and continually increasing prosperity and comfort, the consequences of the encouragement given, by the opening of those numerous avenues to market, to industry and enterprise, and the strong inducement to increase production thus excited, we should present an immense unimproved surface, with here and there a hut, a slovenly, careless, indifferent state of agriculture, which the want of encouragement by opening the necessary avenues and conveniencies to market, will always produce, and a state of squallid poverty and wretchedness that would contrast badly with the richness of our soil, and the numerous advantages with which the God of nature has favored us, and which he designed we should improve with a view to an increase of our comforts and happiness.

The northern and western regions of Pennsylvania present strong claims for legislative attention to their several interests, and their respective wants. Possessing throughout a rich and exuberantly productive soil, a healthy climate and a capacity to admit of a numerous and dense population, and eminently calculated to confer on that population the blessings of health and abundance, which in connection with the cheapness of the soil cannot fail to hold out strong inducements to the emigrant, and especially to the young, the industrious and the enterprising to seek for the comforts and advantages in those sections of the state which are denied to them elsewhere.

The rapid increase of population in that region of the west which lies between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement which is every where visible, the active industry and intelligence of its population, its mineral productions and its adaptation to every species of production known to agriculture, or to the most enlarged state of proficiency to which husbandry has attained, give it strong claims to a participation in the advantages of the public improvements now constructing by the State, by opening a line of communication from Pittsburgh to Erie Harbor by such route as shall be deemed to possess the greatest possible advantages. The great superiority which a line of improvement, connecting the great eastern and western waters with Lake Erie, would have over the Erie canal, in the state of New York, by presenting an open and safe navigation from four to six weeks earlier in the spring, and from two to four weeks later in the fall than that afforded by the great New York improvement, would not fail to draw into this state a large proportion of the trade from the territory of Michigan, and also of that of the state of Ohio. The rapid settlement, and the immense advantages that would immediately result from such an improvement, would not only tend to increase the prosperity of an immense fertile territory, but would add largely to the general wealth, and eminently increase the power, the wealth the resources of the state.

The same observations which have been made with regard to the great western region, will apply with all their force to that of the north, and to its valuable, enterprising and industrious population. The people of the North Branch of the Susquehanna, present, it is believed, as strong claims to legislative attention, with regard to a distribution of its scheme of improvements and an extension of them into that region from the end of the canal now constructing on the North Branch, to the line dividing this state from that of New York as can be presented from any quarter. A canal or slack water navigation to the state line, would by a canal for a distance of sixteen miles from thence to the town of Elmira, in the state of New York, give a connection through the Chemung and Seneca canals, and the Seneca and Cayuga canal, with the great Hudson and Erie canal, and thus open a water communication with all the interior of the State of New York. An examination and survey of the route from the waters of the Susquehanna to the Seneca lake was deemed sufficiently important by the legislature to have authorised and caused it to be made during the administration of the late Governor Snyder. It is believed that the advantages resulting from such an improvement would be incalculable—it would possess all the advantages in common with a communication with lake Erie above referred to, in regard to a more early and late navigation in the spring and fall than any of the New York canals would afford. Much of the produce of that great and productive State would find vent to the eastern and southern markets by the Pennsylvania canal, and the salt and plaister that would be brought into this State from the State of New York, and the coal and iron that would be taken from Pennsylvania into that State in return, would it is believed abundantly justify the enterprise.

The improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela by means of a slack water navigation from near Pittsburgh to Brownsville in the county of Fayette, and the final extension of the canal from Easton to Carpenter's Point on the Delaware, are subjects, it is believed, too important to escape the attention of the legislature.

Having pointed out the eminent advantages which would result from the improvements contemplated in the regions of the West and of the North, and suggested the propriety of improving the navigation of the Monongahela and of the extension of the canal from Easton along the line of the Delaware to Carpenter's Point, it remains for you, to whom the revenues of the commonwealth have been committed, and by whom they can alone be appropriated, to direct when, in what manner, and to what extent those works shall be commenced and prosecuted with a view to their final completion.

The act of incorporation, long sought of by the citizens of York county, granting them the privilege of constructing a railroad to the Maryland line, might, it seems to me, be extended to that enterprising people, without the danger of compromising the interests of the State of Pennsylvania—when all are to bear their proportion of the public burdens, it is but reasonable that all should participate in the public benefits.

I have received, during the recess for the legislature, from the Governors of the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine, communications enclosing Resolutions of their respective State Legislatures, copies of which will be laid before you.

All the duties enjoined upon the executive by the laws or by resolutions of the legislature, have been promptly discharged.

With the assurance of a most cordial co-operation with you in all such constitutional measures as you shall in your wisdom deem it expedient to adopt for the public good, I commend you to the direction and guidance of Him who alone can lead you in the course of your deliberations, to wise and happy results.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburgh, December 7, 1831.

William G. Hawkins, Esq. of Greene, was unanimously elected Speaker of the Senate.

John Laporte, Esq. of Bradford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the second ballot.

We make some interesting extracts from the recent messages of Governors Hamilton and Floyd, who issue manifestoes against the government of the Union and the Union itself.—Both are what the French call *tetes exaltees*, and seem to imagine themselves *tetes couronnees*, crowned heads. The regent of the ancient dominion has discovered that the general government is "merely the agent of the States." It is scarcely possible not to smile at such phraseology as this—"I felt it my duty to open a correspondence with the Governors of some of the neighboring *powers* of this *confederacy*." The times are a little wild. Virginia will not recognize Governor Floyd as her oracle. It appears that the finances of both South Carolina and Virginia are in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the cruel and unparalleled oppression which they suffer from laws of the general government. Governor Hamilton says that South Carolina has "every just cause to be filled with the most fervent emotions of gratitude to God for his various and signal blessings."—*Nat. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, Dec. 5, 1831.

The members began to assemble in the Representatives, Hall at an early hour, and by 11 o'clock most of them were there. The old members appeared to meet each other with much good feeling, and new members were introduced to those within their immediate neighborhood. At half past 11 o'clock, the Ex-President, Mr. Adams, entered the Hall, and took his seat on the left of the Speaker's chair, at a single desk, next to the area in front of the Clerk's table. He received the congratulations of his friends, and of many who have traduced him for years. Some who are bound by the spell, or discipline of party, stood at a distance, and viewed him with apparent admiration. His dress was very plain, his demeanor unostentatious, yet sufficiently courteous. He walked to and from the capital, and probably will do so through the winter, although his residence is about two miles distant.—*Poulson.*

A Curiosity.—A friend has placed in my hands "The *Calcutta Gazette and Daily Advertiser*" of 27th May, 1831—which, among other widely displayed advertisements, contains the following.

"Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. will sell by public auction, at the Exchange Commercial sale rooms, this day, Friday, 27th May, 1831, ten bales fine *American* sheetings, bleached and unbleached, as fully detailed in the catalogues now in circulation."—*Niles.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank, unc.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,440		4,440
40	1,000		40,000
40	500		20,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

December 20, 1831.

New Year's Presents!!!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 31st DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,440		4,440
40	1,000		40,000
40	500		20,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Dec. 20, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 26, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

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1 prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
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40	500		20,000
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

December 20, 1831.

☞ *Auction and Commission House.* ☜

JOSEPH T. DWYER & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have commenced the above business in the stand formerly occupied by S. Seay & Co., east side public square, within a few doors of the City Hotel. In soliciting a share of public patronage, they give every assurance that their best exertions shall be given to promote the interests of those who intrust goods to their care, and by their promptness in every respect, they hope on trial to merit entire confidence. They will be at times prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

Nashville, November 11—eow3t

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1831.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The editor of the National Gazette, in reference to that portion of this document which recommends amendments of the Constitution, so as to render a President ineligible for a second term, and so as to prohibit the appointment of members of Congress, has the following pithy and pertinent remarks:

"The facts—that more direct efforts to procure re-election have been made by the confidential friends of General Jackson with his sanction, and more members of Congress appointed by him to office, than during the administration of any one of his predecessors, are undeniably notorious. His recommendation is therefore received as would be a sermon on intemperance delivered by a man in liquor, or a famous tippler. From no one could it come with a worse grace. It implies—supposing him to be right in doctrine,—that he has wittingly pursued the wrong, and set a bad example in practice. He would impose restraints on his successors, while he transcends, in the abuse of the existing privileges, all his predecessors. He is doubly sensible of the evil, from the advantage which he has himself taken of the license."

THE OHIO CANAL.—The annexed account of exports from Massillon, by the way of the canal to lake Erie, and thence to New York and Montreal, is well calculated to convince Pennsylvanians of the necessity of adopting some measures to counteract the injurious influence which that canal is destined to exert upon our interests. If we had now a canal or railroad to the Ohio canal, a large amount of these articles must have reached this city, on their way east, through Pennsylvania.

Canal Commerce.—The following is a list of articles cleared at the port of Massillon, from the 1st of April to the 1st of December, 1831:

16,072 bbls. Flour,	89,392 bushels Wheat,
1,946 bush. Flaxseed	315 barrels Whiskey
125,179 lbs. Whiskey,	381 do. Pork,
11,000 lbs. Bacon,	31,391 lbs. Lard,
6,509 lbs. Cheese,	2,134 lbs. Wool,
72 lbs. Ashes,	34 bbls. Beer,
87 lbs. Ale,	849 lbs. Beeswax.

The tolls received during the same time, amounted to the sum of five thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-eight cents.—*Gaz.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—December 12th, 1831—met at the Athenæum, in Baltimore; and, on motion of Mr. Livingston, of New York, General A. LACOCK took the Chair, and THOMAS P. RAY, of Virginia, was appointed Secretary.—After transacting some business, adjourned until next day.

Proceedings of Tuesday Dec. 13.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by A. Lacock, Esq., and the proceedings of yesterday having been read, the Secretary called over the names of the Delegates, according to the order of the several States, when the following gentlemen answered to their names.

MAINE.
Nathan Cummins, Charles Massey,
John Holmes, Hy. Warren.
George Evans,

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
J. B. H. Odiorne, Jas. Wilson, Jr.
Wm. A. Kent, Leonard Jarvis.
Charles Barrett,

VERMONT.
Wm. Jarvis, Wm. A. Griswold,
Robt. Temple, Thomas D. Hammond,
D. Carpenter, Phineas White.

MASSACHUSETTS.
A. H. Everett, John Lowell,
Gideon Barstow, Ebenezer Mosely,
Ira Barton, Gershom B. Weston,
H. A. S. Dearborn, Samuel Snelling
Russell Freeman,

CONNECTICUT.
D. B. Brindsmade, Jno. A. Rockwell,
Dennis Kimberly, Joseph Trumbull.
Jno. McClellan.

RHODE ISLAND.
Jos. L. Tillinghast, N. F. Dixon,
Jno. Brown Francis, E. Robbins.

NEW YORK.
Luther Bradish, Abm. R. Lawrence,
Jos. Blunt, Hugh Maxwell,
John G. Camp, Frederick Mason,
Hy. B. Cowles, P. B. Porter,
Hiram Ketchum, William L. Stone,
Peter R. Livingston, R. R. Ward
Charles Ludlow, Hy. G. Wheaton.

NEW JERSEY.
Amsea Dodd, H. D. Polhemus,
S. S. Doty, P. M. Ryerson,
J. S. Halstead, Jas. F. Randolph.
B. P. Lippencott,

PENNSYLVANIA.
Saml. Alexander, Abner Lacock,
Jno. B. Butler, Sharp D. Lewis,
Robt. Burke, Wm. Lyon,
Thos. Barnside, Jas. S. Mitchell,
Thos. B. Coleman, Calvin Mason,
Jos. G. Clarkson, Thos. McGiffen,
Jas. Calhoun, A. McGaw,
Wm. H. Dillingham, Josiah Sandall,
Wm. Darling, Jno. Sergeant,
Nathl. Ewing, R. Peden Smith,
Washington Hopkins, Anthony Taylor.
Thos. M. Jolly,

DELAWARE.
E. I. Dupont, W. W. Morris.
Kensey Johns, William D. Waples.
W. R. Mansfield,

MARYLAND.
Sol. Dickinson, James Sewell,
Jos. Kent, H. V. Somerville,
J. B. Morris, Jas. Thomas,
J. J. Merrick, T. Tilghman,
Wm. Price, Wm. Willis.

VIRGINIA.
Rich'd. Adams, Charles Hill,
Robt. Anderson, Joshua M. Harrell,
James Barbour, Jno. Marshall, Jr.
R. W. Barton, Ph. C. Pendleton,
David Briggs, Cuthbert Powell,
Jas. Breckinridge, Thos. P. Ray,
Robt. B. Corbin, Jno. Talliaferro,
W. B. Caldwell. Thos. Turner,
Jno. B. Clopton, H. S. Turner,
Sam'l. H. Davis, Edward T. Tayloe,
Hy. Fairfax, Wm. Woods.

OHIO.
Phil. Beecher, Joseph H. Ijams,
Henry Bacon, Lecester King,
Jas. M. Bell, George Rennock,
Hez. Bissell, Allen Trimble,
Thos Flanan, George Reeves, Jr.
Edward Hamilton, John Sloan.
John H. James, James Williams.

KENTUCKY.
Daniel Breck, James Hughes.
Charles Buford, John Jennings.
Leslie Combs, Martin P. Marshall,
James W. Denny, Wm. T. Willis.
Thomas M. Ewing, George W. Williams,
Jas. Harlan, Lee White.

NORTH CAROLINA.
R. A. Alexander, F. H. Shuman.

INDIANA.
John J. Neely, Isaac Howk.

LOUISIANA.
H. H. Bullard, Josiah S. Johnston.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Richard S. Coxe, William S. Nichols,
William L. Hodgson, Edgar Snowden.
Walter Jones,

After the members had answered to their names, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report to the Convention what further proceedings were necessary for its regular organization. This motion having been agreed to, the Chair appointed Messrs Holmes, Sergeant, Thomas, Dearborn and Denny. The committee retired, and in a few moments reported that it was deemed expedient that the officers of the convention should consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, and two Secretaries; and recommended the following gentlemen as the officers:—

For President of the Convention.
Gov. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia.

Vice Presidents.
Gov. KENT, of Maryland.
Gov. TRIMBLE, of Ohio.
Gen. P. B. PORTER, of New York.
Judge TEMPLE, of Vermont.

Secretaries.
Mr. TILLINGHAST, of Rhode Island.
Mr. BACON, of Ohio.

A letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Barbour was read.

After the letter had been read, Mr. Livingston, of New York, rose, and after some remarks, proposed that Henry Clay should be nominated by the Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, proposed that when the sense of the Convention was taken on the nomination, that each member, as his name was called by the Secretary, should rise and name the candidate to which he was most favorable.—Mr. Livingston having accepted this amendment, it was agreed that the sense of the Convention should be taken in that manner.

Accordingly, the Secretary called over the names of the members, and each rising from his seat, avowed himself in favor of Henry Clay. Mr. R. H. Alexander, of North Carolina, (who was understood to say that his mind was not made up on the subject) was excused from nominating his candidate.

The Chair announced that HENRY CLAY had been unanimously nominated by the Convention as the most suitable person to be recommended to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

December 14th, several additional members appeared—a letter was received from Mr. Clay, accepting his nomination.

John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 12.—In the Senate, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, took his seat as presiding officer of the Senate. Messrs. Tazewell, of Virginia, Bibb, of Kentucky, Forsyth, of Georgia, Brown, of North Carolina, and Buckner, of Missouri, also appeared, and took their seats. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Prentiss, Ruggles, Grundy, Smith, Kane, Wilkins and Dudley; and resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, and Chambers. The election of the officers of the Senate was, on motion of Mr. Chambers, postponed to Monday next. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Numerous petitions and memorials were presented in the House of Representatives, the second Monday of the session being the first petition day. Among them were 15 from citizens of the society of Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the consideration of the question of slavery, with a view to its abolition, and for the abolition of the traffic of slaves within the District of Columbia. The petitions were presented by Mr. John Quincy Adams, and were referred to the Committee on the District. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual estimates for 1832, together with several other public documents, which were disposed of in the customary manner. The usual Standing Committees were announced, and will be found in another column. The House, afterwards, on motion of Mr. Wayne, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Adair in the Chair. A series of resolutions apportioning the subjects discussed in the President's Message upon the respective committees to which their nature refers, was introduced by Mr. Wayne. A short but animated discussion arose on a proposition of that gentleman to refer the subject of the Bank of the United States to a select committee. Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment, which finally prevailed, referring it to the Standing Committee of Ways and Means. The resolutions were adopted, with various modifications and additions, the most important of which were resolutions for the appointment of select committees on the subject of the patent laws and of imprisonment for debt; and, at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.—*Telegraph.*

The Standing Committees of the House were announced. They are as follows:—

A Committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arnold.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplank, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, of Con., McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, and Rencher.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis, of Mass. and Jarvis.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvine, Clay, Boon, and Plummer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnston, of Ken., Conner, Russell, Pearce, Jewett, Johnston, of Va. and Newnan.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Doddridge, Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Thomas, of Md., McCoy, of Pa., and Chinn.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Davis, of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou., Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Bouldin, Crane, Bates, of Mass. Hammons, and Standefer.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, of N. C., Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, Henry, and H. King.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnston, of Tenn., Coke, Stanberry, Mardis, Marshal, Carr, of Indiana, and Bollard.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Dayan, Worthington, and Barbour, of Virginia.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Va., Smith, of Pa., Chandler, Jenifer, Wheeler, and Tompkins.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Geo., Angel, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C., Mitchell, of Md., Speight, Adair, and Ward.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watmough.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Kerr, of Md., Creighton, Wm. B. Shephard, Williams, of N. C., Huntingdon, Allen, of Ky., and Roane.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Hubbard, Isacks, Mitchell, of S. C., Denny, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Reed, of Mass., Kinnon, and Soule.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, of Va., Burd, and Bergen.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Lent, Evans, of Pa., and McKay.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell, and Fitzgerald.

On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs Aug H. Shepperd, Mann, and Felder.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, of Tenn. and Harper.

On Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, of Maine, and Broadhead, of N. Y.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Young, Spencer, and Tracy.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

As early as May, 1781, the Congress of the United States, convened under the articles of confederation, approved the plan of a National Bank, submitted to their consideration by Mr. Morris, then superintendant of the finances; and, on the 31st of December, of the same year, "from a conviction of the support which the finances of the United States would receive from the establishment of a National Bank," passed an ordinance incorporating such an institution, under the name and style of "the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America." The aid afforded by that institution was acknowledged to have been of essential consequence during the remaining period of the war, and its utility subsequent to the peace of little less importance.

The authority of the present Government to create an institution for the same purposes cannot be less clear. It has, moreover, the sanction of the executive, legislative and judicial authorities, and of a majority of the people of the United States, from the organization of the Government, to the present time. If public opinion cannot be considered the infallible expounder, it is among the soundest commentators of the Constitution. It is undoubtedly the wisest guide, and only effective check to those to whom the administration of the Constitution is confided: and it is believed that, in free and enlightened States, the harmony, not less than the welfare of the community, is best promoted by receiving as settled, those great questions of public policy in which the constituted authorities have long concurred, and in which they have been sustained by the unequivocal expressions of the will of the people.

The indispensable necessity of such an institution, for the fiscal operations of the Government, in all its departments, for the regulation and preservation of a sound currency, for the aid of commercial transactions generally, and even for the safety and utility of the local Banks, is not doubted, and, as is believed, has been shown in the past experience of the Government and in the general accommodation and operations of the present Bank.

The present institution may, indeed, be considered as peculiarly the offspring of that necessity; springing from the inconveniences which followed the first loss of the Bank of the United States, and the evils and distresses incident to the excessive, and, in some instances, fraudulent issues of the local Banks during the war. The propriety of continuing it is to be considered, not more in reference to the expediency of banking generally, than in regard to the actual state of things, and to the multiplicity of State Banks already in existence, and which can neither be displaced nor in any other manner controlled in their issues of paper by the General Government. This is an evil not to be submitted to; and the remedy at present applied, while it preserves a sound currency for the country at large, promotes the real interests of the local Banks by giving soundness to their paper.

If the necessity of a banking institution be conceded or shown, that which shall judiciously combine the power of the Government with private enterprize, is believed to be most efficacious. The Government would thus obtain the benefit of individual sagacity in the general management of the Bank; and, by means of its deposits and share in the direction, possess the necessary power for the prevention of abuse.

It is not intended to assert that the Bank of the United States, as at present organized, is perfect, or that the essential objects of such an institution might not be attained by means of an entirely new one, organized upon proper principles and with salutary limitations. It must be admitted, however, that the good management of the present Bank, the accommodation it has given the Government, and the practical benefits it has rendered the community—whether it may or may not have accomplished all that was expected from it; and the advantages of its present condition, are circumstances in its favor, entitled to great weight, and give it strong claims upon the consideration of Congress to any future legislation upon the subject.

To these may be added the knowledge the present Bank has acquired of the business and wants of the various portions of this extensive country, which being the result of time and experience, is an advantage it must necessarily possess over any new institution.

It is to be observed, however, that the facilities of capital actually afforded by the present institution to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry of all parts of the Union, could not be withdrawn even by transferring them to another institution, without a severe shock to each of those interests, and to the relations of society generally.

To similar considerations, it may be presumed, is to be traced the uniform policy of the several States of the Union, of re-chartering their local institutions with such modifications as experience may have dictated, in preference to creating new ones.

Should any objection be felt or entertained on the score of monopoly, it might be obviated by placing through the means of a sufficient premium, the present institution upon the footing of a new one, and guarding its future operations by such judicious checks and limitations as experience may have shown to be necessary.

These considerations, and others which will be adverted to in a subsequent part of this report,—the experience of the Department in the trying periods of its history, and the convictions of his own judgment concurring with those of the eminent men who have preceded the undersigned in its administration,—induce him to recommend the expediency of re-chartering the present bank at the proper time, and with such modifications as, without impairing its usefulness to the government and the community, may be calculated to recommend it to the approbation of the Executive, and what is vitally important to the confidence of the people.

Post Office Department.—The Report of the Postmaster General exhibits a very favorable state of affairs.

The receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, were	$1,997,811 54
The expenditures, were in compensation to Postmasters,	$635,028 48
For transportation of the mail,	1,252,226 44
Incidental expenses,	48,304 44
Total,	$1,935,559 36
Excess of Revenue,	$62,252 18

The surplus revenue on the first of July last, including the balance of the preceding year, was $210,412 89.

The increase of postages, over the last year, amounted to $147,225 44.

During this year, also, the new contracts made an annual increase of the transportation of the mail of 965,702 miles. The whole annual transportation is now equal to 15,468,692 miles.—*Poulson.*

South Carolina.—On the 2d instant a resolution was introduced into the legislature of this state, directing the Trustees of the South Carolina College to remove Doctor Cooper from his office of President of that institution on account of his *religious opinions.* The resolution states that the religious tenets of the Doctor are of such character as to be dangerous to the youth and abhorrent to the feelings of the mass of the community—and that they present insuperable objections to many of the good people of the state from sending their sons there for instruction.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the National Gazette.

We have placed in our first page the most interesting portion of the Secretary of the Treasury's able Report. It conveys some unexceptionable doctrines, and highly satisfactory information; and several manly and useful suggestions: but we could not subscribe to all his opinions and plans. His diction is clear and forcible. A few of his general maxims are repeated unnecessarily. His observations concerning the exercise of power by the majority are sensible and striking; it must be hinted, however, that dangerous or injurious concessions should not be made to a small minority; to factions in a few States or a single State; to blind prejudice or idle discontent; to the ambitious local designs of restless demagogues. The Secretary says—

"Seventeen years ago our country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state.—In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war—relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain. From those sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the revolution."

This is a true and impressive exhibition. Such results argue a good administration of affairs before General Jackson was placed at the head of the executive department. They cannot be ascribed to any thing that has been since done. The Secretary mentions "the policy indicated by the laws and the *views of the President* in regard to the early extinguishment of the national debt."—The domestic industry and commercial enterprise of the People have furnished the means for that purpose, and the laws passed under General Jackson's predecessors regulated the policy. His views amount to no more than the speediest possible execution, that the end may be accomplished within his term of office for the purpose of obtaining eclat for "*my* administration." He is eager that advantage should be taken of favorable circumstances, without attending to that single effect. If it had been left to the President himself to devise a plan for the payment of the national debt, and to discuss the philosophy of the case, we should have had an admirable performance.

The speedy extinction of the national debt may be lamented, if it should occasion the adoption of schemes by which any material source or branch of the federal revenue would be sacrificed. Of this description is the Secretary's proposal to sell the national domain, and then apportion the proceeds among the several States of the Union; and some parts of his plan for the reduction of the duties on imports might be deemed objectionable on the same ground. The general government is weak, in relation to the States, and to their pretensions which are likely to become more exorbitant and formidable as they grow in population and wealth. To sacrifice its revenue, is to impair its essential strength, and its usefulness in a great degree. The men to whom it is entrusted, as agents and guardians, must not be prodigal of its resources and means of self-protection. No government could long exist, any where, metaphysically as it were, without some *material* power and patronage. In human concerns, with human nature, strictly moral and just influences do not form a secure reliance, especially in politics. The refined theory of the Secretary's report, however grateful in itself, and plausible with reference to our institutions in their principles and design, is contrary to the experience, and too feeble for the passions and fortunes of mankind. Voltaire says that superfluity is a very necessary thing—*le superflu, chose tres necessaire.* This pleasant and instructive phrase may be well applied to a national treasury; to the pecuniary situation of a government. The world is in a critical and fearful state. New revolutions and general wars may break out abroad at any moment. Injuries and perplexities may be inevitable for us as they were heretofore. We should be well prepared in spirit, in military array, in fiscal facilities, for every probable contingency. We are not on the eve of a millennium: nor are the objects of future difference with foreign nations so few or so "susceptible of *easy* adjustment," as they are represented to be in the President's message.

Extract from the Message of Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina, dated 29th Nov. 1831.

"Public opinion demands that some modification should be made of the tariff by Congress, at its next session. This duty, even if that body was utterly regardless of the just complaints of an overburdened people, cannot be evaded, from the circumstance of the probable extinguishment of the public debt on the 1st of January 1833, without permitting a surplus to accumulate in the Treasury, not necessary for the public wants. We are bound to wait until we see what this body will do, when they shall not have a single pretext for denying us the blessings of free trade and light taxation. Besides, by every sentiment of kindness and comity towards those delegates from the other free trade portions of the Union, who, in the recent convention at Philadelphia, have so zealously and patriotically co-operated in the effort to obtain for our country blessings so essential to its liberty and happiness, we are bound to take no attitude, during the present session of Congress, that will prevent a calm, peaceful, and satisfactory adjustment of this great question, which will be submitted to its deliberations, under circumstances so solemn, authoritative and imposing. We must not put at hazard a good cause, by premature action. We have the moral force of a potent public opinion, operating in our behalf. One of the most respectable assemblies ever convened, to which I have already referred, formed by delegates from 15 States, has responded to the justice of our complaints. It has, in effect, and substantially, decided, that the tariff is a violation of the compact, and has expressly declared that the system itself 'is distinguished by every characteristic that may define a tyranny the most odious.' If, after this decision in our favor, and the appeal of this assembly, relief does not come from 'this tyranny the most odious,' may we not say, in the language, and on the authority of this assembly itself, *'why should we, who are its victims, not stand on our chartered Rights?'*

"Our stand cannot be too early or decidedly taken, that no adjustment of the tariff will be acceptable to South Carolina, which does not diffuse an equal system of burdens throughout our country, and which is not by virtue of the clearly delegated powers of the Constitution expressly levied for the purposes of revenue—and that whilst we ask for ourselves no exclusive advantages, we will submit to no exclusive impositions."

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The Washington Globe of Friday last says—It will be observed that in making his Report, the Secretary of the Treasury refers to the act of Congress which makes it his duty to Report upon whatever concerns his Department and expressly declares, that "the performance of the duties thus enjoined by law on the Secretary of the Treasury, implies, however no commitment of any other Department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out in the Constitution. This passage was inserted, no doubt, as the Report itself imports, with a view candidly to inform the pblic that the opinions expressed in the Report are those of the officer from whom they are exacted by the law, and not such as involve any commitment on the part of the Executive. Some of the views contained in the Report are obviously more favorable to the Bank than those heretofore expressed by the President and which it is clear are still entertained by him. The Secretary of the Treasury was bound, nevertheless, in the discharge of his duty, to declare frankly his own sentiments in his own Report. The great ability and reputation of that distinguished officer, will secure to his opinions high consideration.—*Poulson.*

Mr. M'Lane's Report.—The National Intelligencer says, "perhaps there never was a communication from the Executive, or any one of the Executive officers of this Government, that has produced such a *sensation* as the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress which we laid before our readers on Thursday last. It would be hazardous to assert which of the nine parties, into which it has been whimsically said that Congress is divided, was most astounded by it.—*Poulson.*

Exportation of Specie.—About 1,200,000 dollars of the precious metals left this port in the several sackets this morning, for Europe. A single vessel—the new and splendid ship Samson—alone takes out 600,000 dollars in silver. Those short-sighted political economists who suppose that national wealth consists in hoarding up specie, will probably groan over an account of such a quantity of the precious metals leaving the country in a single week; but we note the fact for a different purpose—as an indication of the extent and prosperity of our commerce. If we had not the specie, of course it would not be remitted—having it, it makes no difference as to the actual prosperity of the nation, whether we remit the specie, or an equivalent amount of cotton.

Specie is but an article of merchandise—its ebbs and floods are like the tide—whenever there is a vacuum to be filled it will flow, and is always sure to take the direction in which it is most wanted.—Whenever, therefore, specie is most wanted here—that is, when it is worth most here; there will be a reflux. The laws of trade are invariable in their operation, and will always regulate these matters. Meantime there will be no danger as to the currency of the nation, so long as we have such a healthy institution as the present National Bank, to regulate the exchange of the country, and exercise a salutary check upon the country banks, always tending to over issues.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Detroit, Michigan Territory, Nov. 30.—The accession which has been made to the population of our Territory during the past season, is variously estimated. We have heard it rated as high as 20,000,—but we should think that too much. A record was kept by a gentleman in this city, until the number reached nearly 10,000; and he is of the opinion that nearly as many more have arrived in the territory since then. It is not improbable that Michigan has received since the first of April last, an increase, from emigration, of at least 15,000 souls. This number, added to the number as taken at the last census, and the increase last year, after the census was completed, makes the present population of our territory 47,000. Those parts of the territory which should be connected in their political relations, and which will soon become a State, containing a population of 40,000.—*Journal.*

Rewarding Editors.—We know of no city in the United States where editors are so liberally rewarded as in Boston. In the selection of proper materials for legislators, our brethren of the goose quill are always first provided for, and almost always sure to be elected. Even the taint or suspicion of Jacksonism, is no valid objection to an editor. Among the representatives elected to the General Court lately, we find the names of Mr. Hale of the Daily Advertiser, Mr. Buckingham of the Courier, Mr. Homer of the Gazette, Mr. Walter of the Transcript, Mr. Green of the Statesman, Mr. Child of the Journal, and Messrs. Russell and Minns, late editors of the Centinel and Palladium. Mr. Davis of the Patriot was then put in nomination, but declined the honor.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

This is in reality the season of legislation—the Legislatures of the following States being now in session: Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi.—*Poulson.*

It is said in a letter from Baltimore, published in the United States Gazette, that Mr. Wirt is "now more anxious to get rid of the nomination of the anti-masons than he ever was to receive it."—Here is two-fold error. He was never anxious to receive it, and he retains it with respect and good faith. Mr. Wirt is entitled to universal esteem, whatever may be the fate of the anti-masonic nomination.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The population of the city of Montreal, by the census just taken, appears to be 27,927. The country parishes of the town contain 11,990, which, added, make a total of 43,773 souls on the Island of Montreal. The number of inhabited houses in the city is 3,774, and 622 in that part of the parish out of the city limits, making together 4,396.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 14th, says that it was understood that Mr. Van Buren's nomination was before the Senate.—*Nat. Gazette.*

MARRIED,

At Clifton, Mississippi, on the 24th November 1831, by the Rev. Geo. Potts, ALFRED COCHRAN, of Pittsburgh, to ELIZA DUNBAR, second daughter of the late Samuel Postlethwaite, of Natchez.

DIED,

On the 7th inst., Mrs. JULIETT LOGAN, consort of the late David Logan, deceased, in the seventy-third year of her age—there are those who sympathized in her afflictions, acknowledge with gratitude her kindness, and hold her memory in grateful remembrance.

A SERMON

Will be preached in the Associate Reformed Church, by the Rev. Moses Kerr, on the evening of the 25th inst., when a collection will be taken up to aid the fund of the Young Ladies' Bible Society. MARY S. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 20. *Secretary.*

250 DRY and Salted Hides; 60 barrels Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; 38 bags Havana Coffee; 15 barrels Rosin. Just received on consignment, and for sale by LITTLE & HAYS.
Dec. 20.—3t. No. 3 Market street.

DIARY PHYSICIAN, Vol. II.—Affecting scenes; being passages from the Diary of a late London Physician. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Dec. 20. No. 51 Market street.

MORE PRIZES AT SYLVESTER'S!—6, 46, 47, Whole Ticket, 1000 Dollars; 6, 37, 47, Whole Ticket, 1000 Dollars; 9, 42, 64, Half Ticket, 500 Dollars; 37, 42, 47, Quarter Ticket, 500 Dollars; 26, 29, 47, Quarter Ticket, 200 Dollars. The above were sold last week; part of them have been presented, paid, and may now be seen at the office of the Ever Fortunate.

Large and Novel Scheme—26th Class Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn 31st December, 1831. Capitals, $25,000——$10,000——42 of $1000——42 of 500—Tickets Ten Dollars. 60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots. In this Lottery any ticket having three drawn numbers, will be entitled to 500 dollars. Apply to Dame Fortune's Agent, S. J. SYLVESTER. Pittsburgh.

Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be post paid.
December 20.

BRAVO—Cooper's New Novel—Author of "the Spy," "the Red Rover," and "the Water Witch" in two volumes. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Dec. 20. No. 51 Market street.

NOTICE to the Members of the Fire Companies.—At a meeting of the members of the Allegheny Fire Engine and Hose Company, held at the house of Mr. George Beale, on the 5th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the present condition of the Fire Companies in this city is, (in the opinion of this meeting,) entirely inefficient to perform the various duties attending their appearance in case of fire.

Resolved, That Messrs. B. Darlington, M. B. Miltenberger, John V. Myers, George R. White, and John P. McFadden, be a committee to call a meeting of the members of the different Fire Companies, to deliberate upon the most effectual method of obviating our present difficulties.—Extract from the minutes.

W. LITTLE, *Secretary.*

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, a meeting of the members of the different Fire and Hose Companies of this city, will be held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House, on Friday evening next, the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

B. DARLINGTON,
M. B. MILTENBERGER,
JOHN A. MYERS,
GEO. R. WHITE.
JNO. B. MCFADDEN.
Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRAVO.—By the Author of the Spy, Red Rover, &c. &c.—in 2 vols.
Howitt's Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.
Diary of a Physician, Vol. 2nd.
Roxabel—By Mrs. Sherwood—in 3 vols., 18mo.
Counsels on Matrimony—By John Morrison.
HOGAN & CO.,
Dec. 20—2t. No. 73 Wood street.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at
S. J. SYLVESTER'S,
16 Exchange Buildings.
Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20

HOOD'S Pocket Almanac, for 1832. For sale by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street.
Dec. 20—2t.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:
OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf.

300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.
November 18, 1831.—3mw.

COMMISSION HOUSE,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.
John M'Dowell & J. W. Davis
HAVE CONNECTED THEMSELVES IN THE
Forwarding and Commission Business.
THEY offer their services to their friends and the public, for purchasing, and selling, receiving and forwarding GOODS and produce of every description, agreeably to instructions. From their acquaintance on the Ohio river, and in the interior of the State, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to transact business in their line, as advantageously as any other House in the place. House on Front street, 2 doors east of the court-house. September 27.—w3mo.*

TO LET,—A Lot of Ground on Grant's Hill, containing about nine acres; on which are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c. with a good orchard; at present occupied by Daniel Mowry. If desirable, a lease will be given for several years to a good tenant.
JOHN D. DAVIS, No. 28, Water street.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 22—w6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Allegheny, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on the Fourth Monday of December*, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John M. Fisher, of in and to a certain lot or piece of ground situated in Pitt township, Allegheny County, being lot No. 5, in Boyle Irwin's plan of lots in said township; extending in front along the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road fifty feet, and in depth one hundred feet to a twenty foot alley, on which are erected three frame buildings, subject to a ground rent of fifty dollars per annum.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John M. Fisher, at the suit of S. Bulford & Co., Benjamin Darlington and John Little.
WM. LECKY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 6, 1831.—w3.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, A. D. 1831

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed administrators have filed their accounts in the Register's Office for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Friday, the 30th December, 1831.

Joseph Murphy, administrator of *David Murphy*, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

Joseph Murphy, administrator of *Prudence Murphy*, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

Also, the guardianship account of *John Bissell*, guardian of the minor children of *William Sample*, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
Nov. 29—w4t *Register.*

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.
Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Paper Mill for sale, situated twelve miles above Louisville, Kentucky, and three miles from the Ohio river, on Harrod's Creek. This Mill is nearly new and in excellent running order, and in the most healthy part of the State. It has only one Vat and one Rag Engine in operation; but the stream is sufficient to run three engines—and as Louisville is well known to be the best market in the west, for the purchase of rags and the sale of paper, and there being no other mill within less than fifty miles, here is offered a good opportunity for any man to make a fortune. For being determined to leave the State, I will sell a great bargain and give a good title. One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of four or five years will be given for the balance, or I will lease the whole for ten years. R. BROWN,
December 6, 1831.—w3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831. } tf.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.,

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to his New Warehouse, No. 38 Water street and No. 78 Front street, where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, *a General Assortment of PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.*, among which are the following, viz:—

50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted;
10 do. Common do. do.
250 Kegs Juniata Nails and Brads, assorted;
5 Tons Pig and Bar Lead;
7 do. Bacon;
30 Hhds. prime Ky. Leaf Tobacco;
40 Bales do. do. do.
100 Kegs manufactured do.
30 Boxes do. do.
100 do. Shaving Soap;
150 Bags Rio and Havanna Coffee;
50 Barrels first quality N. O. Sugar;
50 do. No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 3 do.
12 do. N. O. Molasses;
6 Tons Logwood;
10 Bags Pepper;
10 do. Pimento;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
150 do. Writing do.
50 do. Printing do.
60 Spanish Hides;
20 Bales first quality Tennessee Cotton;
15 Bbls. Cranberries;
100 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
25 do. Assorted Glassware;
400 lbs. Lambs' Wool;
50 Boxes Spanish Segars;
100 do. Superior Common do.
200 do. Melee do.

A quantity of Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Patent Buckets, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Wheel Irons, Blacksmith's Vices, English and American Steel, White and Red Lead, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

November 22—7t

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1832.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, the Christian Almanac, for 1832.—Almanacs of all descriptions, for 1832, for sale as above.

December 2—6t.

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately.* Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of
2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,

Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:
Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING,

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Imparities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 29

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by

July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of East Liberty, four miles east of Pittsburgh. The above property is situated near the centre of the village, house commodious, and nearly new. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mr. Allen Brown, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Wilkins township. JACOB SNIVELY.

December 2—3t*

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

TARIFF FOUNDRY, AND *STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,*

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purcha-er be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware ½ to	1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen. ½ to	1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF

PHANTASMAGORA,

AT THE

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given to the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Manufacturers, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.